A Constitutional Framework for Governing Structural Labour Obsolescence

The Immune Economic System

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Abstract

The fear that even having the best skills and being hardworking may not be enough in this technological era is real. It drove me to research what happens when human labour becomes unnecessary. I call this condition Structural Labour Obsolescence, or SLO. To study it, I introduce Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence, a legal-economic field that studies historical data, economic trends and designs systems to maintain state function when artificial systems displace human labour. I prove that SLO is permanent because it is a result of the Labour Obsolescence Law. The Labour Obsolescence Law states that as technology A advances, aggregate labour L falls, $dL/dA < 0$. I saw this in Statistics South Africa (2024a, 2024b) data where manufacturing output contributed to GDP growth while manufacturing employment fell. To measure the impact I designed the Job Deficit Formula, $JD(t) = JC(t) - JDsp(t)$. It measures the gap between jobs created and jobs displaced. The Job Deficit Formula and historical data show that SLO is not temporary. Because SLO threatens socio-economic rights, I propose The Immune Economic System, TIES. TIES binds government economic decisions to verifiable public data and includes a Citizen's Post-Labour Fund so that automation benefits citizens.

Keywords: Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence; Structural Labour Obsolescence; Labour Obsolescence Law; The Job Deficit Formula; The Immune Economic System; Constitutional Extinction; Absorption Limit; Middle Class Elimination Theory; The Ownership Effect; The Leadership Hypothesis; Economic Judges; Legal Economists; Destructive Automation; Constitutional Decision Architecture

JEL Classification: B00; E24; J21; O33

Statement of Originality and Claims:

1. The Terms, Laws, and Formulas First Coined by Kudzaiishe Tavengwa on 30 April 2026 : Labour Obsolescence Law; Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence; Structural Labour Obsolescence (SLO); The Job Deficit Formula; The Immune Economic System (TIES).

2. Definitions First Published by Kudzaiishe Tavengwa: specific definitions are provided for the following words. While the words may exist in other contexts, the meanings below are first published on 30 April 2026: Absorption Limit; Middle Class Elimination Theory; The Ownership Effect; The Leadership Hypothesis; Economic Judges; Legal Economists; Destructive Automation; Constitutional Decision Architecture; Constitutional Extinction.

3. Framework Proposed: This working paper proposes a research framework titled Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence. The framework introduces original concepts, including the Labour Obsolescence Law and The Immune Economic System (TIES), to analyse state function under conditions of Structural Labour Obsolescence. The concepts and definitions are presented for expert examination and further research.

4. Terms Not Claimed as Original: MAA (Machines, Artificial Intelligence and Automation). It is used as an abbreviation.

Disclaimer: This working paper presents a theoretical model and proposed legal framework. It is not the law.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Field

This study establishes Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence as a constitutional-economic field. The field combines labour economics and constitutional law to study historical data, economic trends, and institutional design. It develops enforceable legal-economic systems to maintain state function where artificial systems systematically displace human labour.

1.2 Structural Labour Obsolescence Defined

Structural Labour Obsolescence (SLO) is a condition where artificial systems perform economically relevant tasks at sufficient scale to render aggregate human labour unnecessary for market function. The mechanism was established by Acemoglu and Restrepo (2020), who found one additional robot per thousand workers reduces the employment-to-population ratio by 0.2 percentage points without compensating job creation. This mechanism manifests in South Africa where Statistics South Africa (2024a, 2024c) recorded 45.5% youth unemployment during 0.6% GDP growth, showing the disconnection of economic growth from labour absorption. The condition is systematic, not due to individual skill shortages. It is described by the Labour Obsolescence Law: an increase in technological advancement causes a decrease in the aggregate number of people needed for an economy to function. This creates a permanent deficit between labour supply and market demand that Section 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa currently does not remedy (Republic of South Africa, 1996). I used South Africa as a case study to describe the concepts in this working paper but SLO poses a threat to economies all over the world.

1.3 The Constitutional Remedy

The permanent deficit from SLO means the state must act under Section 7(2) of the Constitution (Republic of South Africa, 1996). Current policies cannot fix this because 45.5% of youth remain unemployed despite GDP growth. I propose The Immune Economic System (TIES). TIES creates Economic Judges and Legal Economists who use data to decide when to intervene, linking economic decisions to Section 27(1) rights to health care, food, water and social security (Republic of South Africa, 1996). TIES uses data triggers, judicial oversight, and enforcement protocols to bind economic decisions to verified data.

SECTION II: DEFINITIONS

2.1 The following terms, laws and formulas listed are theoretical and are submitted for academic analysis.

2.1.1 Structural Labour Obsolescence

A condition where human labour is replaced by artificial systems at scale. It is not temporary unemployment, but results from the economy's structural inability to absorb human labour.

2.1.2 Labour Obsolescence Law

An increase in technological advancement causes a decrease in the aggregate number of people needed for an economy to function.

2.1.3 The Job Deficit Formula

The Job Deficit is defined as the total number of jobs created minus the total number of jobs displaced over a given period.

Job Deficit = Jobs Created - Jobs Displaced

In mathematical notation: $JD(t) = JC(t) - JDsp(t)$

2.1.4 The Immune Economic System (TIES)

A proposed constitutional-economic system where it is economically difficult for a Leader or a President to make a decision that does not benefit a country. TIES binds all governmental decisions to credible and verifiable data.

2.1.5 Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence

A constitutional-economic field that studies historical data, economic trends and designs enforceable legal systems to maintain state function where human labour is systematically displaced.

2.2 Specific definitions

2.2.1 Absorption Limit

A point where jobs cannot continue to economically decline because only overseeing, managerial and liability-bearing roles required for an economy to function are left. The Absorption Limit also means that new people may not be able to be absorbed into the labour force. The exact amount and point on the graph is unknown and must be determined by future research.

2.2.2 Middle Class Elimination

A theory stating that during Structural Labour Obsolescence, the middle class would be reduced until it is economically impossible for them to be reduced any further.

2.2.3 The Ownership Effect

A situation where large corporations keep on buying properties and factors of production until they own a very large share, giving them direct economic power equal to or above the government, because labour will be too low for it to have a significant effect on production decisions.

2.2.4 The Leadership Hypothesis

The hypothesis is that at the highest level of Structural Labour Obsolescence, unless governments adjust existing laws, corporations may accumulate sufficient ownership of factors of production to exercise economic power above or equal to the government, leading to leadership and economic power.

2.2.5 Economic Judges

Judges who rule on economic decisions to ensure that they benefit both the citizens and the economy. If a leader proposes a new law or an important economic decision that affects millions of people, the leader must prove to the Economic Judges via statistical or economic evidence that it can benefit an economy.

2.2.6 Legal Economists

A proposed team of economists who argue for or against an economic decision before Economic Judges and publish reasoned economic judgement of whether it benefits the economy more than it destroys it. Legal Economists are not officers of the court and do not hold legal liability.

2.2.7 Destructive Automation

Technology that reduces total employment in an economy without the proportional creation of new sectors or jobs.

2.2.8 Constitutional Decision Architecture

A design principle stating that, within The Immune Economic System, the lawful decision will be the one that preserves constitutional rights and economic function based on verifiable data.

2.2.9 Constitutional Extinction

A condition that occurs when a citizen is no longer a labour participant, no longer a taxpayer and no longer a consumer with purchasing power, rendering constitutional guarantees of equality, dignity and economic participation unenforceable.

2.3 MAA

The Acronym for Machines, Artificial Intelligence and Automation. The technological advancements that lead to Structural Labour Obsolescence.

PRIOR ART AND NOVELTY

This working paper builds upon scholarship on technological unemployment. John Maynard Keynes (1930) identified technological unemployment as temporary. Wassily Leontief (1983) warned of labour elimination. Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo (2020) quantified displacement versus reinstatement effects.

I introduce the condition of Structural Labour Obsolescence, a falsifiable formula for Job Deficit and the Labour Obsolescence Law describing the relationship between technology and aggregate employment. To solve the issue of SLO, I propose a legal-economic remedy called The Immune Economic System thereby creating a joint legal-economic field that studies Institutional Economics of Labour Obsolescence.

No prior work combines labour theory with a constitutional remedy as shown in this working paper.

SECTION III: Theoretical model and Empirical Application

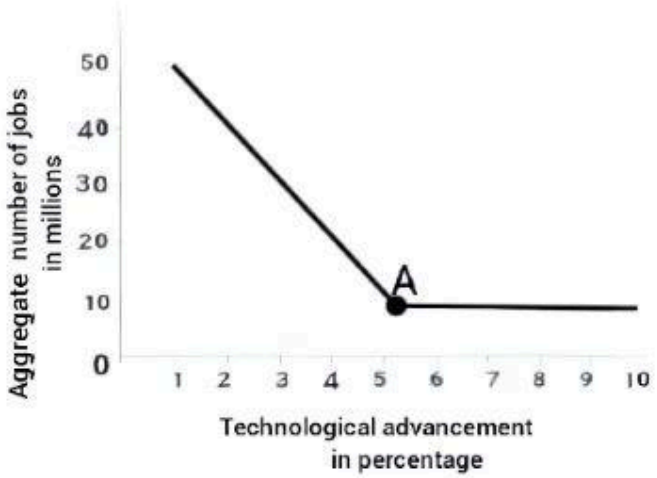
3.0 The Framework

Structural Labour Obsolescence is described by the Labour Obsolescence Law, which describes the relationship between technology and employment. This law is visualized through the Labour Obsolescence Law model in figure 3.1 and is explained further by the Job Deficit theory. Both can be tested using diagrams, historical data and economic trends from Statistics South Africa or economic data from all over the globe. Together they show how Structural Labour Obsolescence occurs.

3.1 Labour Obsolescence Law and the Model

The Labour Obsolescence Law states that an increase in technological advancement causes a decrease in the aggregate number of people needed to be employed for an economy to function.

Figure 3.1: Labour Obsolescence Law Model



On Figure 3.1, the vertical axis measures the aggregate number of jobs in millions. The horizontal axis measures technological advancement in percentage, which reflects the level of MAA in the economy.

To illustrate: at 1% technological advancement, aggregate employment is 50 million jobs. A rise in technology from 1% to 2% causes an increase in productivity that lowers labour requirements, reducing total jobs to 40 million. This inverse relationship continues until 5% technological advancement, where aggregate employment reaches 10 million jobs.

Point A marks the Absorption Limit. The Absorption Limit is the structural point at which further technological advancement no longer reduces aggregate employment. Beyond Point A, additional technology does not have an impact on labour demand.

The jobs remaining are in economic activities that cannot be automated. These include managerial, supervisory and legal accountability roles. Such positions require human discretion, oversight and the ability to bear legal-liability that current MAA cannot do.

The model then displays two phases: Before the Absorption Limit, aggregate labour demand falls as technology advances. Beyond the Absorption Limit, labour demand stays the same despite continued technological advancement.

Note on the illustration: The values used in Figure 3.1 are for explanatory purposes only. In real life, technological advancement may reach up to 99.9% and aggregate employment may be measured in billions. The model acknowledges the existence of an Absorption Limit. Its exact location and amount is specific to each economy. It requires further research to determine it.

3.2 The Job Deficit Theory

This theory explains that Structural Labour Obsolescence will occur if Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and Machines continue replacing human labour at a net negative rate until only managerial, overseeing, and liability-bearing positions remain.

It is correct that advancement in technology will create jobs but I argue that Machines, Automation, and Artificial Intelligence take more aggregate jobs than they create. This leads to a sustained negative Job Deficit.

Historical Data

Real-life data **(**Statistics South Africa, 2024c) shows that the Labour-force grew by 200,000. Formal sector employment fell by 31,000.

To apply the formula, Jobs Created and Jobs Displaced must be isolated. Labour Force growth does not equal Jobs Created. The 31,000 is net change, not Jobs Displaced. This working paper does not claim to have 2024 Jobs Created or Jobs Displaced data. The data suggests a potential negative Job Deficit. Future research must extract Jobs Created and Jobs Displaced from Stats SA to test Labour Obsolescence Law. But we can illustrate the job deficit formula using an example.

3.2.1 Illustrative Example: Motor Industry

The motor industry initially employs 20 000 000 people. It adds 1 000 000 robots and this creates 200 000 jobs in repairing, managing, and overseeing both the robots and the people. This example assumes all 20 000 000 will be affected by technological advancement. Jobs displaced equals initial jobs.

We can apply the Job Deficit Formula: jobs created minus jobs displaced equals job deficit. Therefore: 200 000 minus 20 000 000 equals negative 19 800 000 job deficit. In this example, for every 1 job that technological advancement creates, it takes 100 more, creating a job deficit.

3.2.2 Second Illustrative example: Fast food industry

This example does not assume every worker is affected by technological advancement. Only a portion of the labour force is affected by technological advancement, so jobs displaced do not equal initial jobs.

A successful business owner in the fast food industry employs 1 000 workers across multiple pizza restaurants. This means that initially she has the ability to provide 1 000 jobs at the beginning of the period. The owner wants to increase profit by lowering production and operational costs. She introduces advanced service delivery robots that can deliver the pizza instead of people and a machine that can mix the dough. This leads to 300 workers being affected and they are going to be substituted. These machines need to be repaired, cleaned, and managed, so she decides to hire 50 people for that job.

We can also apply the job deficit formula: Jobs created - Jobs displaced = Job deficit. Therefore: 50 minus 300 equals a negative 250 job deficit. In this micro-economic example for every 1 job that technological advancement creates, it takes 6 more.

The job deficit is a shortage of jobs because the business requires a lesser amount of workers to function. This shortage is not temporary and it causes SLO. New jobs are created but more are taken in the process. Most industries follow this pattern but there are exceptions like the entertainment industry. It is unique and diverse, making it very difficult to predict what will happen to it. On one hand, some tasks can be automated and even content can be generated by artificial intelligence. On the other hand, people seek human to human connection and some people may feel like content that is AI generated lacks authenticity. This is something taught in digital marketing that experts observed. So we can actually argue that the entertainment industry may be able to survive SLO. Not everyone can enter that industry and become successful, so when SLO happens the government still needs to assist citizens.

3.3 The Job Deficit Formula

Job Deficit = Jobs Created - Jobs Displaced

In mathematical notation: $JD(t) = JC(t) - JDsp(t)$

Where:
Job Deficit = The net outcome for the calendar year or quarter.
Jobs Created = New employment generated by technological advancement in a year/quarter.
Jobs Displaced = Employment eliminated or substituted by Machines, Artificial Intelligence and Automation (MAA) in a year/quarter. MAA takes more jobs than it creates during Destructive Automation. When applying the job deficit formula in real life, the period of time has to be considered as well.

The meaning of jobs displaced in this formula

It is important to understand what exactly is meant by jobs displaced.
Jobs displaced are not initial jobs. Jobs displaced consists of only the jobs that have been affected by technological advancement and jobs that employers are willing to replace with technology. An employer does not always choose to replace an employee. Initial jobs are jobs that an industry or an individual producer can provide before implementing technological advancement that substitutes human labour during a certain period of time. In some scenarios jobs displaced can equal initial jobs, this happens when all workers are substituted.

This formula is about jobs not workers but when looking at the individual workers we can see that they constantly have to improve their skills to be able to do the new jobs created. Employers can employ either existing workers or seek workers elsewhere for the new jobs created after technological advancement. Workers who do not have the skills required or have not advanced their skills are left behind.

The lack of employment is not a result of shortage of skills because even if all workers advance their skills to match the ones that are required, they still may end up unemployed. It is because the number of employees needed or the jobs are lower than the number of people available. When supply is higher than demand the competition in the job market is going to be very high. So being employed will not necessarily mean someone has the best job application or skills but a stroke of luck may also play a part especially when job applications have matching skills.

Analysis of illustrative example 3.2.2

When 300 employees were affected and 50 jobs were created, if all 300 do not have the skills that match the 50 jobs created they are all displaced. They can improve their skills to match the skills required for the new jobs and apply for them. The job deficit formula is not about workers, it is about the job itself. The amount of jobs created remains 50 but there are 300 workers. So even with the right skills, only 50 will get the job. We can actually see how this example also reflects Labour Obsolescence Law. When the owner introduced machines, it resulted in less employees being needed for the same amount of work.

3.3.1 Measurement of Jobs Displaced by MAA

Jobs Displaced will be separated into two parts. The first part is Jobs Displaced by MAA. The second part is Jobs Displaced by Other Factors. Other factors include trade, demand shifts, or business cycles. The job deficit formula uses jobs displaced by MAA only. The Immune Economic System protocols activate when Jobs Displaced by MAA are greater than Jobs Created. Jobs Displaced by MAA will be calculated using credible sources and firm-level adoption surveys on MAA. This provision requires a country to publish Jobs Displaced by MAA and Jobs Created quarterly under the Real-Time Transparency Protocol in 6.4.

3.4 Transformation of Factors of Production

This paper hypothesizes a change in the traditional factors of production. Human labour will decrease up to a point where it cannot be considered a primary requirement for production to take place. Machines and technology are considered part of capital not labour. Capital and Entrepreneurship will still be there but will evolve. Land will not change. This hypothesis suggests real estate may gain value during labour displacement cycles but this is not a financial forecast.

SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The conditions described in this section are hypothesized to occur if Structural Labour Obsolescence (SLO) is ignored and no constitutional or economic remedy such as TIES is implemented. These are projections of systematic risk, not statements of current fact.

4.1 Careers in the Economic Displacement Age

Almost no career is safe in the Economic Displacement Age, including historically resilient professions such as medicine and engineering. This is not new but there have been documented instances in which Artificial Intelligence correctly identified disease symptoms, suggesting diagnostic roles may be automated. Technology has not ceased advancing historically and will likely not stop.

4.2 Rise of Social Issues

During SLO, ongoing job losses, stress and reliance on government grants may be accompanied by violence, abuse, and social distress. Many social issues, including gender-based violence, substance abuse and inequality, may increase. This is a sociological hypothesis requiring testing.

4.3 Middle Class Elimination Theory

This theory states that during Structural Labour Obsolescence, the middle class would be reduced until further reduction is economically impossible, creating two main groups:

4.3.1 Group One: Those Who Govern the System

Persons who remain employed because of industries that can thrive during Structural Labour Obsolescence, for example parts of the entertainment industry, government and corporate management roles. This group would be limited because not everyone can enter the remaining industries and succeed.

4.3.2 Group Two: Those Who Rely on Grants

Persons who would rely on grants if the government provides any. It is not guaranteed that the government will provide incentives. This paper advocates for education about Structural Labour Obsolescence so citizens can advocate for policy amendment.

4.4 The Ownership Effect

Large corporations may exploit Structural Labour Obsolescence. When SLO occurs, land and property may become the most powerful factor of production. Corporations may accumulate ownership of most land and capital. This could create The Ownership Effect, where corporations own the means of production and the land, while the majority own little and depend on grants. This would give corporations direct economic power equal to or above the government.

4.5 The Leadership Hypothesis

In the highest level of SLO, unless governments adjust existing property laws, corporations may accumulate sufficient ownership of factors of production to exercise economic power above or equal to the government, leading to leadership power. The state may become unable to enforce constitutional rights if it does not control most factors of production. This is defined as Constitutional Extinction.

4.6 The Irreversibility of Structural Labour Obsolescence

SLO is difficult to reduce or stop because it results from technological advancement, which has not historically ceased. Empirical data from the South African National Senior Certificate Economics syllabus shows continuous technological progress since the First Industrial Revolution (Department of Basic Education, 2021). Therefore, societies are likely to experience SLO and must adjust constitutional and economic systems accordingly. TIES does not prevent technological advancement or SLO. TIES proposes that the state's constitutional obligations remain enforceable despite SLO, via the Job Deficit Formula and law amendments.

SECTION V: THE IMMUNE ECONOMIC SYSTEM (TIES)

5.0 Overview of The Immune Economic System

The Immune Economic System is a proposed constitutional-Economic system designed to ensure that only decisions benefiting citizens and the Economy are made, while making corruption, fraud and money laundering economically difficult to execute. TIES binds government action to verifiable data and judicial review, removing discretion where discretion enables Constitutional Extinction. Discretion means a leader's power to choose based on personal opinion rather than data. TIES is enforced through Economic Judges with proposed powers of suspension, removal and mandatory minimum penalties that cannot be suspended. TIES does not prevent technological job loss. It proposes that the state's response to job loss protects constitutional rights. TIES is a co-dependent mechanism and cannot function if only parts of it are implemented.

5.0.1 How TIES Works: Mechanism in Brief

TIES operates in four steps:

First, macro-economic data activates Universal Labour Credit (ULC) the moment the Job Deficit Formula shows Jobs Displaced by MAA are greater than Jobs Created. Universal Labour Credit (ULC) is a monthly payment to all citizens aged 18 years and older, activated when the Job Deficit Formula determines that Jobs Displaced by MAA exceed Jobs Created in a quarter. The second step is the Judicial Review. If a leader proposes a major economic decision, Legal Economists must prove net benefit before Economic Judges. If rejected, the decision is void. The following step is enforcement, the third step. Knowingly enacting a rejected decision, or corruption of state funds, triggers Constitutional Sabotage. A 30-year mandatory minimum sentence with no eligibility for bail, pardon, or parole. If the leader refuses a ruling, Economic Judges may issue a Declaration of Non-Benefit to remove the leader, subject to Constitutional Court review within 24 hours. Lastly, Any ruling by Economic Judges may be appealed to a special bench of the Supreme Court of Appeal within 30 days. TIES does not stop technology from replacing jobs. It stops leaders from stealing the resources meant to support citizens when jobs are replaced.

5.1 The Pillar of Mandatory Justification

Every major economic decision must be justified publicly by Legal Economists and approved by Economic Judges before implementation. If Economic Judges reject the decision, it shall not be implemented. Knowingly implementing a rejected decision is proposed to be Constitutional Sabotage, with penalties to be set by Parliament. This is not current law.

5.1.1 Illustrative Case: Rejection of Non-Economically Beneficial Discrimination

If a President proposes a law to prevent girls from attending school, the President must prove net economic benefit to Economic Judges.

Women take 10 million of the education budget. If they go to school, they produce 100 million worth of GDP. If they do not go to school, the state saves 10 million of the education budget but forfeit 100 million in Gross Domestic Product. This results in a 90 million net loss of GDP. Economic Judges will reject the law under 5.2, as it violates Constitutional Decision Architecture. The decision fails the benefit test and enables Constitutional Extinction. This example is illustrative and uses hypothetical figures.

5.2 The Pillar of Constitutional Decision Architecture

If arguments for and against an economic decision are not evenly matched, the decision that preserves constitutional rights and economic function prevails. Economic Judges rule based on data from the Job Deficit Formula, numerical and Economic proof

5.2.1 Limits of Economic Judges: Non-Economic and War Decisions

Economic Judges shall not adjudicate matters where:

a) Arguments for and against are balanced on non-economic constitutional grounds. Example: A bill to legalize same-sex marriage. Economic costs and benefits may be equal or non-quantifiable. Under Constitutional Decision Architecture, the matter shall be decided by Parliament or leader, not Economic Judges. Public opinion also influences decisions that cannot be quantified.

b) War and National Security. War is not subject to judicial economic cost-benefit analysis by Economic Judges. Although it is possible to construct an economic case for war, the outcome may not be desirable and irreversible. Example using empirical data: Russia initiated war against Ukraine, immediate effects included halted economic activity and GDP loss (World Bank, 2023). Potential long-term effects include seizure of Ukraine's GDP if invasion succeeds. Because the net benefit depends on military success, which cannot be guaranteed, Economic Judges shall not rule on declarations of war. Such decisions remain with the Executive and Parliament under existing constitutional law. Economic Judges may rule only on the economic management of war under 5.3 once war is declared.

5.3 The Pillar of Economic War

During war or declared economic emergency, Economic Judges may suspend normal budgetary rules and authorize direct resource allocation to preserve civilian subsistence. All suspensions require publication within 24 hours and formal approval by the Constitutional Court.

5.4 The Pillar of Constitutional Sabotage

This research proposes that Parliament make the following violations of the constitution and implement high penalties:

a) Knowingly enacting economic decisions rejected by Economic Judges as harmful to constitutional rights or economic function;

b) Corruption, fraud, or money laundering of state funds.

This working paper proposes a mandatory minimum penalty of 30 years imprisonment with no eligibility for bail, pardon, or parole. This provision requires constitutional amendment and is not current law.

5.4.1 Justification for Mandatory Minimum Penalties: The Cost of Life

Current anti-corruption laws fail because penalties address only financial loss, ignoring loss of life. Corruption, fraud and money laundering of state funds cause mass death indirectly and go unpunished. If a corrupt politician diverts the health budget intended for hospitals and HIV medication, the result is mass deaths from diseases, HIV, and childbirth complications. When prosecuted, the penalty typically relates only to the money stolen, while citizens who die are ignored and no one bears consequences for those deaths. This reveals systematic inequality. Extreme consequences are necessary to reduce corruption to the lowest point possible. Therefore, this research paper proposes that the mandatory minimum of 30 years without bail, pardon or parole may not be sufficient and the Parliament shall consider higher Penalties. The Republic of Rwanda imposes up to life imprisonment for corruption with grave consequences (Republic of Rwanda, 2018, Art. 4) and China has 10 years up to life imprisonment for embezzlement, especially huge amounts (People's Republic of China, 2020, Art.383, 386). TIES and grant mechanisms implemented to remedy the problems presented by SLO cannot function if corruption, money laundering and fraud exist.

TIES does not support the death penalty and war. Decisions on war and death penalties rely on a country’s constitution, public interest and leadership.

5.4.2 Presidential Compliance, Removal, and Succession

This working paper proposes that if a leader refuses to adhere to a final ruling of the Economic Judges, as decided by the Constitutional Court, the leader shall be subject to immediate removal from office under the offense of Constitutional Sabotage. This paper proposes that Economic Judges be granted constitutional power to issue a Declaration of Non-Benefit, which strips the President of title and executive authority on grounds that the proposed decision will not benefit the economy. Such a Declaration shall be subject to automatic Constitutional Court review within 24 hours. It further proposes that if there is no Prime Minister, the Vice President shall assume presidential duties and shall be bound to adhere to the Economic Judges' ruling. Failure by the Vice President to adhere shall incur the same penalty under Constitutional Sabotage. This provision requires constitutional amendment and is not current law. Economic judges are strictly not allowed to handle any governmental or public funds, there must be no financial gain attached to any specific ruling. They are only compensated via governmental remuneration and bonuses allocated by the government accordingly.

5.4.3 Reciprocal Accountability of Economic Judges

To prevent judicial capture, Economic Judges shall be subject to the same enforcement as leaders. If Economic Judges issue a ruling without economic proof that it is the most economically correct decision and the ruling causes mass sickness, death, casualties, or financial loss, they shall be stripped of judicial title. If a relationship is established between the ruling and loss of life or economic destruction, the Economic Judge shall be charged under Constitutional Sabotage. The mandatory minimum penalty is 30 years imprisonment with no eligibility for bail, pardon, or parole. The convicted Judge shall be liable for all loss of life, casualties and financial loss resulting from the decision. Leaders at all levels and politicians are subject to the same standard. This provision requires constitutional amendment and is not current law. Economic Judges are not legally liable for decisions made based on falsified or incorrect economic data. Regularly rotating and changing Legal Economists ensures the system stays immune. Legal Economists must be both equally internal and external. Internal meaning they are from the country of origin and external from outside the country. They are not allowed to be biased.

5.4.4 Public and Peer Review of Rulings

All rulings by Economic Judges shall be published with full economic reasoning within 24 hours under 6.4. For 90 days, any registered Legal Economist or member of the public with qualifications in law or economics may file a formal Objection citing errors in data or Constitutional Decision Architecture. If 3 or more independent Legal Economists file objections, the ruling is automatically stayed and referred to the Supreme Court of Appeal. This prevents judicial capture and ensures public involvement. Economic Judges who issue rulings without economic proof, as determined by the Supreme Court of Appeal, shall be subject to 5.4.3. Existing laws can be reviewed and the ones implemented can be revised, this may require specific procedures.

5.5 The Pillar of Anti-corruption

This working paper proposes the establishment of an independent anti-corruption investigation organization. Its sole mandate is to investigate politicians during and after their term for fraud, money laundering and corruption. It also has a sub department dedicated to ensure all the data that is published is not falsified about the country's population and demographics. It shall operate independently of the Executives and Economic Judges to prevent capture.

5.5.1 Mandatory Asset Declaration

It shall become mandatory for all elected politicians to declare all assets and equity owned before and after term. They are obligated to explain any assets or equity owned after term. Failure to provide a reasonable source results in all property or equity being seized by the state. Asset declaration also protects the assets of those holding political positions, as their declared assets and equity cannot be seized. Asset declaration requires the use of financial statements, proof of ownership or any reasonable legal method to declare assets.

5.5.2 Scope of Investigation

All close family members, friends and possible accomplices are also investigated and required to disclose the source of assets or equity. Failure to provide a reasonable source results in all being seized on the grounds of investigation for involvement in corruption, money laundering and fraud.

5.5.3 Record-Keeping Obligation

It is advised that during term a politician keeps record of all transactions. Penalty for corruption, money laundering and fraud shall be a minimum of 30 years and no eligibility for parole, pardon, or bail. This is why politicians are bound to be honest and declare all the assets and equity owned before they serve their term. This shall become a legal requirement for anyone seeking to become a politician.

TIES requires human input, it does not function as an Artificial intelligence driven mechanism. This economic system solves more than just SLO, it tries to solve incompetent leadership, discretion, and forces the system to favour the vulnerable. Although TIES has limitations, it tries to solve problems that have caused the collapse of many economies.

SECTION VI: TIES PROVISIONS

6.1 Remedy I: Citizen's Post-Labour Fund (CPLF)

TIES proposes a Citizen's Post-Labour Fund (CPLF), a macro-economic account reserved to assist citizens during Structural Labour Obsolescence. It is funded by a Machine Tax on Machines, Automation, and Artificial intelligence output. The CPLF funds Universal Labour Credit when a Job Deficit is triggered. The CPLF will be audited quarterly and all transactions published per 6.4.

6.2 Remedy II: Universal Labour Credit

Universal Labour Credit (ULC) is a monthly payment to all citizens aged 18 years and older, activated when the Job Deficit Formula determines that Jobs Displaced by MAA exceed Jobs Created in a quarter. ULC is not charity, it is a constitutional right of every citizen. Everyone, from the poorest to millionaires, receives ULC. However, to ensure equity, ULC is subject to a special ULC Tax, levied according to the recipient's annual income. ULC is taxed separately from personal income, at a rate determined by the recipient's income level. This allows for progressive redistribution without excluding anyone from the constitutional right to ULC. The ULC mechanism ensures that high-income earners effectively receive zero ULC, as 100% of it is taxed away. Middle-income earners retain a fraction of ULC, while low-income earners and the unemployed retain 100% of ULC. This approach achieves equity, and administrative simplicity, making it a viable policy solution for addressing Structural Labour Obsolescence.

ULC is never combined with personal income. Personal income is only checked to determine what percentage of ULC a person should get. For example, a CEO earning a very high income receives ULC but pays 100% ULC Tax, resulting in a zero net impact. In contrast, a struggling cleaner earning a very low income keeps the full ULC amount and pays 0% ULC Tax. ULC tries to achieve equity not equality because Structural Labour Obsolescence disproportionately harms the poorest and low-income workers the most. It is a constitutional obligation of the state to protect them. The ULC mechanism is designed to be a constitutional, efficient, and progressive solution to supporting citizens in an era of automation and job displacement.

6.3 Remedy III: Machine Tax

A proposed tax on gross output generated by MAA. The rate shall be set by Parliament on recommendation by Legal Economists and economic experts. All Machine Tax revenue shall be paid directly to the CPLF. Evasion of Machine Tax is a constitutional violation.

6.4 Remedy IV: Real-Time Transparency Protocol

All TIES institutions, including Economic Judges, Legal Economists, and the CPLF, shall publish all data, rulings, and transactions publicly. Failure to publish shall be a criminal offense.

SECTION VII: CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

The following acts shall be considered serious violations of the Constitution, as they interfere with TIES and ULC:

7.1 Constitutional Sabotage

It shall be a constitutional violation for any public official to:

a) Knowingly enact economic decisions rejected by Economic Judges as harmful to constitutional rights or economic function;

b) Commit corruption, fraud, or money laundering of state funds;

c) Fail to declare assets under 5.5 or obstruct investigations under 5.5.2.

Penalty: Mandatory minimum 30 years imprisonment with no eligibility for bail, pardon, or parole. This ensures no one tries to illegally benefit from a political position held because the penalty is very high.

7.2 Unjustified Economic Decisions

It shall be unlawful for any President, Minister, or public official to implement a major economic decision affecting millions without first providing proof of net economic benefit. Legal Economists must be informed to provide unbiased assessment for or against the decision, and approval from Economic Judges under 5.1 is required. Not doing so is Constitutional Sabotage under 7.1.

7.3 Concealment of Job Deficit Data

No state institution shall falsify, delay, or conceal Job Deficit Formula results or CPLF transactions. Violation constitutes Constitutional Sabotage under 7.1.

7.4 Debt-Funded Subsistence

Universal Labour Credit shall not be funded through sovereign debt. ULC shall be funded exclusively by the CPLF via Machine Tax, except in the event of absolute exhaustion of funds due to unforeseeable macro-economic emergency.

Reason: This prevents the state from borrowing to pay ULC during Structural Labour Obsolescence. Debt shifts the burden to future citizens who will also lack employment due to MAA. If the state borrows to pay grants today, it creates a debt crisis when MAA has already eroded the tax base. Debt-funded ULC accelerates Constitutional Extinction.

SECTION VIII: CONCLUSION

Structural Labour Obsolescence (SLO) poses a threat to constitutional rights, as shown by empirical data, the Job Deficit Model, and theoretical frameworks presented in this paper. The consequences of SLO, including erosion of the tax base, mass unemployment, and concentration of economic power, necessitate government intervention. The Immune Economic System offers a constitutional framework to address SLO through five key remedies. These remedies include the Citizen's Post-Labour Fund, Universal Labour Credit, the Machine Tax, mandatory penalties, and a Real-Time Transparency Protocol. TIES does not rely on discretionary leadership. It is designed to force favorable decisions. While many research papers address economic problems, few propose institutional solutions that account for the risks of incompetent leadership. TIES aims to minimize the impact of bad governance by creating a system structured towards favorable economic outcomes. Its mechanisms can be applied beyond SLO, offering solutions to longstanding economic challenges. This working paper presents TIES for debate. Key areas for further research include empirical analysis of the Job Deficit Formula, the absorption limit, implementation analysis of the Machine Tax, and custom application of TIES depending on the country.

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Authorship Declaration

All models, laws, theories, hypotheses, research, original terms, definitions and ideas in this working paper were developed by and are the intellectual property of the author, Kudzaiishe Tavengwa.

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